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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF
LIZARD OF THE FAMILY GEKKONIDÆ.

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Among the reptiles obtained by the Bryant Walker Expedition to the Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia, in 1913, there are two specimens of a gecko which is undescribed and which differs from the known forms in the family sufficiently to warrant the erection of a new genus.

Pseudogonatodes, new genus.

Description: Digits rather short, slender, slightly depressed at base, the ventral surface with transverse lamellæ the last two to four of which are divided, the distal joints a little compressed and forming an angle with the basal portion, provided with claws retractile in a compressed sheath formed

by five scales—two large petaloid laterals, two narrower laterals which meet above except at their distal extremities, and a narrow dorsal scale on the distal curve of the sheath. Body a little depressed, covered above with fine tubercular scales, below with smooth, slightly imbricate scales. Tail long, cylindrical, covered with imbricate scales, the dorsals regularly a little elongate and obtusely pointed, the ventrals larger, irregular in shape, being rounded or sharply or obtusely pointed. Pupil round. Males without femoral pores.

Type: Pseudogonatodes furvus, new species.

Pseudogonatodes furvus, new species.

Description: Adult male. Head long and narrow, the length (to the ear) contained 4.5 times in the length of the head and body, the greatest width (at the ear) three-fifths of the length; snout pointed, its length a little more than twice the diameter of the orbit; diameter of orbit one-half of the distance between the eye and ear; ear opening very small, oval. Body elongate, a little depressed, with two erect longitudinal vertebral folds; dorsal scales tubercular. Rostral large, cleft above, bounding the nostril anteriorly. Five upper labials; four and five lower labials, the first very long, reaching nearly to the vertical of the anterior margin of the orbit. Several small scales behind the mental; gular scales very small and somewhat tubercular; abdominal scales large, flat, imbricate. Dorsal caudal scales a little elongate and bluntly pointed, ventrals variable in form, being rounded or obtusely or acutely pointed.

Ground color above bone brown, mixed with buffy brown on the muzzle. Sides with small, inconspicuous, round, gray spots mostly in two rows from the head to the groin. A faint light streak from the eye to the occipital region, and two on the

nape. Two rows of pale spots on the back, distinct in the lumbar region, barely discernible anteriorly, represented on the tail by two broken, wavy, dark olive lines. A lateral series of gray spots on the tail. Labials with pale pinkish buff markings, and an oblique line of the same color margined with dark brown from below the orbit to the anterior region of the throat. Gular region, throat and axillary region cartridge buff to pinkish buff with irregular blackish brown markings. Ground color of belly olive buff, of pelvic region army brown, mostly obscured by irregular markings of chaetura drab. Tail beneath chaetura black with small gray spots.

Length of head and body, 45 mm.; length of tail, 48.5 mm.; length of head (to ear), 10 mm.; width of head, 6 mm.

Habitat: Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia.

Type specimen: Cat. No. 47782, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan; San Lorenzo (altitude of 5,000 feet), Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia; July 20, 1913; F. M. Gaige, collector.

Notes on habits: The type specimen was found in a wet and very much decayed log in the forest. The only other specimen obtained was a much mutilated one taken from the stomach of a snake (*Drymobius boddaertii*) found near the same place.